

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XI.

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WILMINGTON POST
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be addressed to THE WILMINGTON
POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at
the above rates, except on special con-
tracts.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Messrs. John W. Shackelford and
William P. Canaday, candidates for
Congress, will address their fellow citi-
zens at the following times and places:
Lisbon, Sampson county, Sept. 17th.
Clinton, " " 18th.
Mingo, " " 19th.
Lillington, Harnett " 21th.
Johnsboro, " " 22th.
Jonesboro, Moore " 23th.
Carthage, " " 24th.
Cameron, " " 25th.
Fayetteville, Cumberland " 27th.
Kingsbury, " " 28th.
Rockfish, " " 29th.
Hollow, Bladen " 30th.
Elizabethtown, " Oct. 1st.
Turnbull, " " 2nd.

The speaking will take place at 12
o'clock, M., each day. Other candi-
dates for Congress are invited to attend.

SPEAKING.

Judge Buxton, the Republican candi-
date for Governor, and Hon. Augustus
M. Moore, the Republican candidate
for Attorney General, will speak as fol-
lows:

Morehead City, Carteret county,
Monday, Sept. 13th.
Goldboro, Wayne county, Tuesday,
Sept. 14th.

Grand Republican Rally.

Hon. W. P. Canaday, the Republi-
can candidate for Congress from the 3d
district, will address the citizens of
Bladen county, at Smithville, Mon-
day evening, Sept. 13th, 1880, at eight
o'clock at the court house. The fol-
lowing eminent speakers have been in-
vited to speak on the occasion:

Hon. O. H. Dockery, Hon. R. C.
Badger, and Hon. S. J. Watts.
[At all the people turn out to hear
the political questions of the day dis-
cussed.] EX. COM. OF BLADEN.

DEMOCRATIC TRIBUTES TO GARFIELD.

Credit Mobilier and DeGolyer were
Mad Throwing.

The Editor of the Louisville Courier
Journal.

Henry Waterson's letter to the New York
Democratic meeting, July 28, 1880.
"The truth is, Gen. Garfield, though
a kindly man, and a man as I am per-
suaded, who would not do a dishonest
thing for his own sake or the sake of
his party, is a partisan of a piece with his party."

Senator Thurman and the World.
From the New York World, October 19,
1878.

Senator Thurman lets up Gen. Gar-
field of Ohio in this ambulant fashion.
"Oakes Ames swears that Garfield
got ten shares, and Garfield says that
he did not do anything of the kind.
There was a good deal of talk, but no
proof against him, and I am compelled
to say that Garfield gets out of it bet-
ter than anybody else, and, on the whole,
there was not sufficient evidence to
fasten the corruption at his door."
After considering all the testimony,
on the whole we concur in this view of
Mr. Garfield's connection with the
Credit Mobilier.

Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana.
From a statement before Garfield was
nominated.

"I tell you whom I think the Republi-
cans should nominate and whom I
consider their strongest man; he is a
true man, a man of principle, an honest
man, and would make a good President
for us all. Personally, I consider him
the best man you could nominate. I
refer to Gen. James A. Garfield of
Ohio."

Alexander H. Stephens.
From an interview in The Argonaut (Ga.)
Chronicle.

"As to the Credit Mobilier matter with
which General Garfield has been
charged, I believe he was altogether
innocent of them. It will not do for
the Democratic party to throw mud at
General Garfield, because if they do
they will elect him."

The World again.
From The New York World, Aug. 29,
1878.

In the midst of the organized car-
nival of corruption which has been going
on now so many weary months and
years at Washington, it is really
satisfactory to catch glimpses now and
then of honesty for honesty's sake, and
without consideration of party. Gen-

eral Garfield, of Ohio, is a Republican,
of Republicans, but it is his simple
due which we gladly pay him, to ad-
mit that he has done more than any
other single member of his party
during the last session of Congress to
show that it is not impossible for a
man to act with a Congressional
majority, and yet to keep his self-respect
and the respect of honest men.

VICTORY IN VERMONT.

**TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND
MAJORITY.**
TRIBUNE SUMMARY OF THE
10TH.

Returns have been received from 220
towns in Vermont, leaving twenty-one
to be heard from. These returns make
the Republican majority 26,576 and it
is estimated that it will be in the entire
state 26,936, a gain of 3,211 on the Re-
publican majority in 1876. The Re-
publican will be more strongly Republi-
can than heretofore. Only one Green-
backer has been elected to it. There
was great rejoicing at the rooms of the
Republican National Committee. Col.
Hooker, who returned yesterday from
Vermont, was greatly elated over the
result of the vigorous canvass which
the party had made. At the Demo-
cratic headquarters there was a corre-
sponding degree of depression.

LATER.
SATURDAY.—Towns heard from, 238
—3 to hear from. Farnham's (Rep.)
majority 25,152, against 1402 over the
vote of 1876, when the total vote was
61,460, and Hayes' vote 44,092, out of
61,460 total.

Great depression at Democratic Na-
tional Headquarters, and unbounded
enthusiasm at Republican.

GENERAL THINGS.

There has recently been a terrible
cyclone in the Island of Jamaica where
buildings, wharves, ships, trees, shrub-
bery and all movable articles on the
face of the earth, were thrown into
chaotic confusion.

The city of Mobile has been scourged
by a fire which destroyed about \$400,
000 in property.
The wreckers on the Florida coast
are reported to have acted very bar-
barously in regard to the wreck of the
Vera Cruz. They are charged with
plundering not only trunks but the
dead bodies of ladies washed ashore,
of valuable diamonds and other jewelry.

Among the lost on the Vera Cruz
was General Torbert, the distinguished
cavalry officer of the late war, and
more recently Consul General to
France.

The Republicans of New Hampshire
have nominated for Governor the Hon.
Charles H. Bell, almost unanimously.
He recently filled out a vacancy in the
U. S. Senate, having been appointed
by the Governor. He is the son of the
late Gov. John Bell of that state, and
the nephew of the late Samuel Bell,
who was Governor and twelve years a
U. S. Senator, and the first cousin of
the late Chief Justice Bell and also of
the late James Bell, who died while in
the United States Senate. He belongs
to an ancient and important family in
that state and has considerable acquire-
ments in letters, and is President of the
N. H. Historical Society.

The "Boys in Blue" are 50,000 strong
in New York.

GRAND RALLY AT BLADEN.

CLUB ROOMS, CLUB NO. 1.
BLADEN COUNTY Sept. 20d, 1880.
EDITOR POST:—There will be a
grand rally of the Republican party at
the Club Rooms of the Garfield, Bux-
ton and Canaday Club No. 1, in Bladen
county, one mile from the landing on
Cape Fear River, known as Willis' creek,
15 miles from Fayetteville, on the
29th day of September 1880.

Hon. R. P. Buxton, Hon. W. P.
Canaday, Hon. O. H. Dockery, Dr. R.
M. Norment and others have been in-
vited and are expected to address meeting.
Those wishing to come, can leave
Wilmington on the 2 o'clock steamer
and arrive Wednesday morning, in
time for the meeting. Boats will be
run from Fayetteville to this place for
accommodation of all. A band of music
will be present for the occasion. Come
one and all!

The ladies and gentlemen of Willis'
Creek Church will hold a festival for
the benefit of their Church at the same
time. Bishop Hood and others are
expected to speak. This is the time to
hear the truth, Come.
THOS. M. SIKES, President.
E. W. ESTES, Secretary.

Colonel Wadwell can certainly con-
gratulate himself that his fiasco in Ver-
mont has not been any worse than was
that of Jarvis, Leach, Fab. Buebee, and
the two Senators added, in their recon-
naissance in June on the lower Cape
Fear. They did not even "leave a rest
behind."

BUXTON AT BURGAW.

Triumphant Victory of Buxton
over McClammy.

BURGAW, Sept. 9, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:
Judge Buxton was met at the depot
by a large crowd, white and black,
Democrats and Republicans, and es-
corted to the hotel where after receiv-
ing many friends of both political par-
ties he dined, and arrangements were
made by a committee to divide time
with Major C. W. McClammy of Pen-
der.

THE SPEAKING.

At about 2 o'clock our honored
standard bearer Judge Buxton was in-
troduced by Mr. Cowan, an esteemed
leader of the Republican party in this
county, in a few very appropriate re-
marks. Judge Buxton then walked
forward, and taking the stand at the
end of the Academy, in which the
speaking took place, and made a speech
of about one hour and a quarter. He
arraigned the Democracy at the bar of
public opinion for its past conduct and
maladministration, and denounced the
Landlord and Tenant act as oppressive
to the most defenceless citizens, and
giving the landlord the advantage over
the unprotected tenant. He showed
that the landlord had abundant rights
before the courts at common law, with-
out statutes, and that it was the tenant
if anybody who needed statutes to pro-
tect him. He denounced also the pre-
scent county road law and showed its in-
justice.

His remarks on the present odious
county government law were unanswer-
able. He asked why the legislature
had not as much right to take away
from the people the right to vote for
Governor, state officers, Sheriffs, Mem-
bers of the General Assembly and
Judges as the Magistrates and County
Commissioners. And he asked if the
people were not to be trusted to elect
their Magistrates and small local offi-
cers, how could they be trusted to elect
the Judges of all the courts, even the
Supreme Court, and the Governor him-
self.

He made quick work of the sale of
the W. N. C. Railroad as a put up job
for political purposes, and showed how
the Democrats squandered the people's
money and bankrupted the state from
1861 to 1868 when the Republicans took
possession of it. His speech on the
whole was a plain statement of unde-
niable facts. He spoke very forcibly
and in earnest, and was more atten-
tively listened to than I have heard a
speaker for many years. He showed
the glorious achievements of the grand
old Republican party and closed by
asking Major McClammy how he could
ask the people to turn the national
government over to the men who un-
dertook to destroy it from 1861 to 1865,
which question however our McClammy
failed to answer. He never one time
showed or tried to show any reason
why the Democrats should again be
trusted with the management of public
affairs, but confined himself to what
was termed by the audience to be first-
class foolishness. His speech was really
one of the best monkey shows I ever
saw.

Our McClammy asked Judge Buxton
whether he did not vote to exempt
thieves from taxation when he was a
member of the legislature. To which
the Judge replied that he was never a
member of the legislature at all.

When McClammy had closed, the
Judge answered "the fool according to
his folly," and administered to him one
of the severest reprimands that ever
any man got on the stump. He an-
swered all of the foolish questions pro-
pounded to him by "Pender's favorite
son" in his last few remarks, during
which he took occasion to say that
there was a decent and respectable way
to conduct a joint discussion, and that
he considered that the cursing and
other manner of Major McClammy's
speech an insult to every gentleman
present, or to the audience. He then
told the people that if he was elected
Governor that he would do what was
just and right to all, thanked them for
their attention, and politely bowed
himself out.

There were then loud calls for H. E.
Scott, who responded in a strong and
telling speech, during which he
handled the Democratic party without
gloves. It was generally said that his
speech was a masterly effort, and that
he finished the funeral sermon of our
McClammy cause. The Democrats were
very much dissatisfied with the result,
and nobody can blame them for being
dissatisfied. The Republicans were
jubilant and powerfully well pleased
with the result. If our McClammy could
only be induced to travel around with
the Judge, and do every where as he did
here, the result would be that the sec-
ond day of November next would roll
out twenty-five thousand majority for
Judge Buxton for Governor of North
Carolina. Hoping to see another of our
McClammy citizens before long.
I remain, yours, &c.
SPECTATOR.

GOV. CORNELL

Of New York, a man whose opinion is
worth as much as any other man in
that state, says unflatteringly:
"Never since 1872 has there been so
promising a canvass in this state for
the Republican party. In the first
place, our candidates will receive the
votes of all Republicans. This of itself
would carry the state; but we are to
have a large vote in addition to our
party vote. The non-partisan vote,
which in 1876 was cast for Mr. Tilden
because it "wanted a change," will this
year vote the Republican ticket be-
cause it "does not want a change." This
vote will count at least 30,000, and
in changing from one side to the other
will make a difference of 60,000 in the
result."

"The manufacturers," he said "are
especially active and zealous among
their employees, believing that a con-
tinuance of Republican policy is essen-
tial to their continued prosperity. Not
more than 75 per cent of the voters are
distinctly party men and continue
either Republicans or Democrats year
after year. The other 25 per cent are
essentially non-partisan, and to a great
or less degree shift from one side to
the other as circumstances dictate. The
wonderful prosperity of the country at
the present time will contribute largely
to a Republican success this year. We
have the return of the tide which so
nearly elected Mr. Tilden in 1876."

The Governor said further that he
would concede to the Democrats none
but the old slave states.

"Our friends are hopefully contest-
ing every one of the Free States. At
thence election Oregon was carried by
the Republicans, and in Indiana we
are making a promising canvass for
state officers. If we should carry In-
diana, it will give us every free state.
This would make nearly 100 majority
in the Electoral College, and would in-
stantly end all question as to the Presi-
dential succession."

After a moment's reflection the Gov-
ernor added: What a terrible misfor-
tune it would be to have the doubtful
and disputed result of 1876 repeated
this year! After that experience, and
considering what is now the dominat-
ing influence in both branches of the
present Congress, which would have to
count the vote, who can tell what might
happen in case of a disputed or doubt-
ful election? How easy it would be to
defeat the election of the Republican
candidates and revolutionize the govern-
ment by Congressional action! In-
stead of aiming the blow at an outpost
like Fort Sumter, this attack would be
directly upon the heart of the Republi-
can. Who can determine its result?"

After a pause he continued: "For-
tunately, however, we need not con-
template this dark picture. The busi-
ness men will not permit their present
prosperous condition to be changed in
a long winter of doubt and despair.
They will finish the election on the 2d
of November by a result so pronounced
that the most reckless Congressman
will not dare to question it."

THE CENSUS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is reported that Gen. Walker, the
Superintendent of the Census, being
interviewed at New Haven, has stated
that either the Census in South Car-
olina was defective in a high degree in
1870 or the Census of 1880 is fraudu-
lent. He says that in some districts
the increase was as high as 100 per
cent, and that in some counties or
townships as high as 125 or 150 per
cent. It is his opinion that no such
increase could have occurred without
immigration, but adds that in one of
these districts of 700 people only four
were reported as being born out of the
state. An attentive reading of the ex-
tract below from Gen. Walker's con-
versational explanation will let a good
deal of light into the subject. We have
no intention of doing Gen. Walker or
the Census enumerators in South Car-
olina injustice, and shall do our best to
get at the truth:

"The Census Office," continued Gen.
Walker, "has never for a moment sup-
posed that such an increase has taken
place. The only question was whether
the abnormal increase could be ac-
counted for by the defection of the
Census of 1870. It is true that in 1870
there were large lower in some counties
population to some extent, that is no
reason to suppose that the war has de-
stroyed the normal growth." Gen.
Walker was asked whether the rela-
tions of the returns of 1880 to those of
1880 were such that the present returns
were disproportionate to the increase
in a corresponding period to the sec-
tions of the country. He answered
that he did not care to express an opi-
nion on that subject at present, but
continued in relation to the investigation
into the returns now in progress: "We
have taken, in counties subject to ques-
tion, the description of every family on
a separate card from the returns for
1880, 1870, and 1860. These families
can, in the main, be identified, although
there are many changes in families in

the decade between two Censuses. If
we find in Marlborough county or any
other county of the state, 1,000 families
returned in the Census of 1860 and that
of 1880, and omitted in that of 1870,
we shall conclude that the Census of
1870 was defective. The Marshalls and
Assistant Marshalls who took the Cen-
sus in 1870 were political appointees,
many of them colored men, and there
is too much reason to suppose that
some of them turned over their work to
men whites of more clerical ability
and went shares on the pay. Township
divisions were not then recognized, and
it is highly probable that the many
enumerators did not know where their
county stopped and another began.
The former class of investigation is
simply preliminary. If, after this in-
vestigation, the accuracy of the recent
returns appears impossible, then inves-
tigations on that ground will be begun.
The second investigations, should such
prove necessary, will be conducted at
Washington, and with the greatest
minuteness."

SATURDAY NEWS.

We call attention to the advertise-
ment of the University of North Car-
olina, which was reorganized five years
ago under the Presidency of the Hon.
Kemp P. Battle, L. L. D. aided by an
efficient and competent corps of Pro-
fessors. This ancient institution offers
as good opportunities for a high
standard of scholarship as any in the
South, and opens its new year with an
increased number of students.

The Republicans of Abbottsburg
have organized a Garfield and Arthur,
Buxton, and Canaday Club by the
election of Henry Pontville, Pres,
James Cashwell, Vice-President, and
R. H. Richardson, Secretary. The
Club passed patriotic resolutions en-
dorsing the Chicago, State and Con-
gressional nominations, and condemn-
ing the present odious and unjust
system of electing county and township
governments.

The Republicans of Union Town-
ship, Pender county, met on Septem-
ber 9th, and formed a Garfield and
Arthur, Buxton and Canaday Club,
electing Elijah Tate, Pres. and R. C.
Kelly, Secretary. The meeting was
very enthusiastic and adjourned to
meet at Leesburg on September 23rd,
when a rousing meeting is expected.

The New Hampshire Republicans in
their resolution blew their trumpet
with no uncertain sound. They
affirmed the right of every American
citizen, the supremacy of the national
government and its integrity, invoked
every element of constitutional power
to the protection of individual liberty,
and pledged themselves to the vindica-
tion of the financial credit of the
nation.

FLEMINGTON.

The young men of Flemington met
on the 6th and formed a Garfield,
Buxton and Canaday Club, by electing
the following officers: A. T. Evans, Presi-
dent; E. D. Wilkins, Vice-President;
J. E. Luth, Secretary. Twenty-seven
members were admitted on the first
meeting, and the Republicans are doing
well in Flemington for Garfield and
Canaday.

NOTICE.

ROOMS REP. EX. COMMITTEE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
August 20th, 1880.

A Convention of the 12th Senatorial
District, comprising the counties of
New Hanover and Pender, is hereby
called to meet at Rocky Point, on
Saturday Sept. 18th, at 4 o'clock p. m.,
to nominate a candidate for Senator.
New Hanover county will be entitled
to 4 delegates and 4 alternates. Pender
county will be entitled to 2 delegates
and 2 alternates. New Hanover and
Pender counties are hereby requested
to elect their delegates to the above
convention as soon as their respective
county conventions meet.

S. H. MANNING,
Chairman Republican Executive Com-
mittee, New Hanover county.
A. GEMERO,
Chairman Republican Executive Com-
mittee, Pender county.

NOTICE.

There will be a Republican Con-
vention at Town Creek township house
on Tuesday 21st, day of September 1880,
to nominate county officers. The Town-
ship Executive Committee, will hold
their primary elections on Saturday
September 18th, to select three dele-
gates and three alternates, and no
more to represent each township in the
Convention. A full delegation from
each township is respectfully required.
August 20th, 1880.

EDWARD W. TAYLOR,
Chairman Republican Ex. Committee.

NOTICE.

The Senatorial Convention of Bladen
and Brunswick, will be held at Eli-
zabethtown, on Wednesday, the 15th day
of September, 1880.

EDWARD W. TAYLOR, Chairman.
E. SINGLETARY, Chairman.

NOTICE.

ROOMS REP. EX. COMMITTEE,
OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
August 28th, 1880.

By authority of the Republican Ex-
ecutive Committee of New Hanover
county, a CONVENTION is hereby
called of the Republican party of New
Hanover county to meet at the Court
House in Wilmington on Friday, the
17th day of September next, at 10
o'clock, a. m., to make the following
Republican nominations:
Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Treasurer,
Coroner, Surveyor, two Members of
the House of Representatives, and to
elect four Delegates and four Altern-
ates to the Senatorial Convention to be
held at Rocky Point, September
18th, 1880, and to transact such other
business as may properly come before
said Convention.

Each voting precinct will elect three
delegates and three alternates to the
county convention.
The Republican voters will meet in
their respective townships at the usual
voting places, to wit:
Cape Fear township, at Castle
Hayne.
Harnett township, at MacCumber's
Store.
Masonboro township, at Whiskey
Creek.

Federal Point township, at Biddle's
Store, on Monday, September 13th,
1880, at 12 o'clock m., to elect three
delegates and three alternates each
and also to nominate a candidate for
Constable of each of their respective
townships.

The Republican voters of the six
voting precincts of the city of Wilming-
ton will meet at 6 o'clock p. m., Sept.
13th, 1880, to elect three delegates and
three alternates each:

First Ward, Upper Division, at First
Ward Bucket Company's House.
First Ward, Lower Division, at
Meare's Store, corner 7th and Red
Cross.

Second Ward, at the Court House.
Third Ward, at Giblem Building.

Fourth Ward, at Ann Street Eugene
House.

Fifth Ward, at 9th street Bucket
Company's House.

The polls at all the voting precincts
in the city will close at 9 o'clock, p.
m. Under the plan of organization
adopted by the state convention, no
proxies are allowed, if a delegate is ab-
sent, his place will be supplied by an
alternate.

On the adjournment of the county
convention, the city delegates will as-
semble in convention to nominate a
candidate for Constable of Wilmington
township.

S. H. MANNING,
Chairman Rep. County Ex. Committee.
J. E. SAMSON, Secretary.

The Wilson Advance, speaking of Ben.
Butler and John Pool:

They are men of eminent ability and
if they render as effective service to
Hancock and Democracy as they have
heretofore rendered to the Republican
party, perhaps we can afford to over-
look the past, as this is pre-eminently a
forgiving age.

Honey and molasses!

We have heard a great deal about the
Republican party leaving Garfield and
rushing over to Hancock. Let's see,
there's Forney, he's one; and Butler,
he's two; and Mallott, he's three, and
what's the other gentleman's name?
—Later Ocean.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy
Tobacco.

One interment in Oakdale Ceme-
tery this past week.

Nine interments in Pine Forrest
during the past week.

Only one interment in Bellevue
Cemetery this week.

No interments in the Catholic
Cemetery during the past week.

The Register of Deeds issued four
marriage licenses during the past
week.

Two or three fine milch cows have
recently died from the effect of eating
mock orange bushes.

Master James W. Barnes was acci-
dently shot in the side on Friday while
out rice bird shooting.

Henry Johnson has been charged
with stealing cattle and is now in jail
in default of \$200 bond.

PILOTS' REPORT.—The pilots' report
of soundings at the mouth of the river,
at low water, for the months August,
is as follows:
Bald Head Channel 15 feet 5 inches.
Western Bar 12 feet 6 inches.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—Under direc-
tion of the Board of County Commis-
sioners, the plastering in the county
jail is all to be taken down and the
walls on both floors thoroughly ceiled.

A colored man named Council was
drowned at Sloop Point Tuesday, while
engaged in removing cargo from the
wrecked schooner Fred. B. Rice. His
body was recovered on Thursday but
his head had been eaten off by a shark.

A handsome monument has been
erected over the remains of the late
Dr. J. Frances King in Oakdale by his
friends. It is of beautiful granite and
will be a very attractive structure. It
weighs nearly 18,000 pounds and when
upright will stand nearly 18 feet high.

A Norwegian sailor belonging to the
Revenue Cutter Colfax fell from aloft
a few days ago and struck on an iron
belaying stick which lacerated the
fleshy part of his thigh. He was at
once removed to the Hospital and is
doing well.

BOYS IN BLUE.

Col. Mabson's command of the Boys
in Blue, and the Fifth Ward Garfield
and Arthur Club turned out Friday
night, with their torches and made a
fine display. The procession was made
up of white as well as colored veterans.
They marched through various streets
giving and receiving, cheers, and at a
late hour returned to their club room.

Capt. V. Q. Johnson states that a
day passenger train will be put on the
Eastern Division of the Carolina Cen-
tral Railroad on or about the 1st of
October, in addition to the night pas-
senger train now running. At the same
time an improvement will be made
in the schedule by shortening the
running time. The old style hand-
brakes are soon to be exchanged for
the air-brake on the road.

GRAND MEETING OF I. O. O. F.—
The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the In-
dependent Order of Odd Fellows will
hold its 56th Annual Communication
at Toronto, Canada, commencing Mon-
day, the 20th inst. Mr. C. M. Buebee,
of Raleigh, is the Representative from
the Grand Encampment of North Car-
olina, and Messrs. Wm. H. Bagley, of
Raleigh, and R. J. Jones, of Wilming-
ton, are the Representatives from the
Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Mr.
Jones will leave here to-morrow for
Toronto.

THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.

The alarm of fire yesterday morning,
about 6 o'clock, came from the resi-
dence of Mr. Robert M. Houston, cor-
ner of Third

THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1880.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-President,

OLIVER H. DOCKERY

Of the Sixth Congressional District.

GEORGE B. EVERITT

Of the Seventh Congressional District.

JOHN B. RESPASS

Of the First Congressional District.

WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON

Of the Second Congressional District.

SAMUEL W. WAITS

Of the Third Congressional District.

TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE

Of the Fourth Congressional District.

G. W. PATTERSON

Of the Sixth Congressional District.

WILLIAM R. TRULL

Of the Eighth Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

RALPH P. BUXTON

OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

RUFUS BARRINGER

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Secretary of State,

RICHARD M. NORMENT

Of Robeson.

For Treasurer,

AARON D. JENKINS

Of Gaston.

For Auditor,

RILEY H. CANNON

Of Jackson.

For Attorney-General,

AUGUSTUS M. MOORE

Of Chowan.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

ARCHIE R. BLACK

Of New Hanover.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—First District,

CYRUS W. GRANDY

Of Hertford.

For Congress—Second District,

ORLANDO HUBBS

Of Craven.

For Congress—Third District,

WILLIAM P. CANADAY

Of New Hanover.

For Congress—Fourth District,

MOSES A. BLEDSOE

Of Wake.

For Congress—Sixth District,

WILLIAM R. MYERS

Of Mecklenburg.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

[To be voted throughout the State.]

For Judge—Fifth District,

JAMES H. HEADEN

Of Chatham.

ANSWERS.

Judge Buxton says that if he is elected he will appoint negroes to office if they are fit for the position. How do our people like the idea of a negro judge?

Judge Buxton is in favor of electing magistrates by the people.—*Weldon News.*

We haven't heard Judge Buxton say anything about the above subjects, but he would have a precedent if he did. After the Democrats passed this infernal law depriving the people of the right to elect their magistrates, their legislative elected twenty or thirty colored magistrates. We can inform the News that about 150,000 of the voters of North Carolina, without regard to party, black and white, want their natural right to select their Justices of the Peace and the rest of their County and Township officers at the polls, as our old Anglo-Saxon fathers did.

Illinois since 1870 has had the largest number of miles of railroads. Its railway mileage is now 7,573.

VERMONT.

That famous plotters Barnum, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, cooked up a nice plan for the opening of the campaign. The state of Vermont is fixed for the Democrats. It is a small state in its voting population, having given a total vote in 1876 on the Presidency of 64,460, and in the state election in 1878 of only 67,957. But what vote was cast was very decisive, at both times. Hayes received 44,092 to Tilden's 20,264 in 1876, and nearly 20,000 majority in the state election of 1878 was given for the Republicans. It is the most fixed and unswerving in its principles of any of the New England states.

And yet the sagacious Barnum conceived the idea of making capital for the Democracy and Hancock for the rest of the campaign by diminishing the Republican majority in Vermont. So they had a secret meeting in Vermont at an early period and laid their plans, and finally sent old Baldy Smith there and our Colonel Waddell; and some other ex-Confederates were sent up there to make speeches and to set the Vermonters right as to the matter of voting. They thought the old Vermont soldiers would be likely to hear favorably what Baldy Smith would say, and Col. Waddell and other ex-Confederates could open the blinded understandings of that stupid people as to American politics and their duties. Our citizen, Col. Waddell, has given his friends here to understand that very astonishing things were to occur in Vermont at their state election. It has been whispered around here for some time that the Republican majority in Vermont was to be cut down from 20,000 to 7,000, which would be as bad in its effect on the country as if it were a defeat, because it would show for the Hancock "boom."

But the thing didn't work at all. The "Green Mountain Boys" didn't take stock in Barnum's plans, and were not at all dispirited, as was supposed, and the election returns show an increased Republican majority of several thousand. The election, by the way, occurred last Tuesday. It appears from the returns that neither the strategy of Baldy Smith affected those clear-headed Macedonians, nor that the inspired tongue of Col. Waddell had anything like the effect on them that St. Paul's disquisition on Mars Hill did upon the Athenians. So the profound Democratic scheme was a failure and Barnum, Baldy Smith, Waddell & Co. turn their backs on the Tyrol of America with drooping feathers. In fact the whole Democratic party is in that way. There is a general whistling to keep their courage up around here even now. And they will hear a very distinct peal of artillery from Maine next Monday.

ABOUT OUR CENSUS.

There is not in fact much criticism on the Census of North Carolina, because there is really not much basis for criticism. So far as any extraordinary increase is concerned, it ought to be a matter of pride to every citizen to see his state growing great in population. The Census takers, at latest accounts put the increase during this last decade at 348,777. We actually wish it had been with truth reported double that. It is a pleasant sensation to know that you are living in a state which is growing great and prosperous. And we certainly have no disposition to complain or grumble at the vastness of our population as yet. We wish this state was swelling up like Texas, Missouri, Illinois or Minnesota.

This is a proper place to dispense a little statistical information, as to the growth of North Carolina since Census began in 1790. In that year the population of the state was 393,751. The increases in the several decades down to 1880, stood as follows: Decade ending in 1800, increase, 84,342; in ten years, 1810, 77,397; 1820, 63,329; 1830, 99,168; 1840, 154,432; 1850, 115,620; 1860, 133,583; 1870, 78,739; and in this year of 1880, it shows 348,777 increase, or an increase of nearly 32 per centum, on the reported population of 1870. It will be observed, if any one takes the trouble to refer to the Census reports, that the decade between 1790 and 1800, was the highest in percentage excepting the one just closed, that ancient decade being nearly 22 per centum on the 393,751 population of 1790. Then in the different decades the per centage floated viciously, down through 15 per centum, 13 per cent, 10 per cent, and one time in the insignificant decade between 1820 and 1840, to only 10.432 in the whole ten years. We are grateful that we did not happen to be born in this state during that unpropitious decade.

We do not intend to base any process of statistical reasoning on the facts we have presented. There are enough real facts scattered backward towards the venerable 1790, which furnish food for reflection. For instance, who stops to think that in 1790 twenty of the present states had no existence, and hardly any Caucasian population? At that time North Carolina was the third state in the Union, Virginia being the largest with her 747,610, and Pennsylvania having only 434,373. North Carolina out ranked New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and South Carolina. Now there are 15 or 20 states

that are above the million, and the empires which have arisen in the west and the southwest and on the Pacific, and those that are springing up in the interior, rivaling our old state.

Nor can we speculate as to the future of the south with any great certainty. There have been twenty years of depletion, and impoverishment and disaster. Whatever prospect there may be of these southern states taking rank at some future period, in the elements which make up the civilization and prosperity of other portions of the country, it is impossible to foresee. This is plain, however, that the opportunities have not been wanting to prosperity and greatness, opened by the generous qualities of climate and soil, and other benefactions of nature.

GRANT ON THE STUMP.

The letter of ex-President Grant to Gen. John A. Logan is refreshing in every line of it. "Blood will tell," and nothing can prevent the old Chief, just emerged from the western wilds, from saying with the simplicity of a boy that he will do anything he can to help the ticket, headed by Garfield and Arthur. This short note will thrill the heart of many a veteran, and start the tear from many an eye:

MANTOU SPRINGS, COLO.,
August 12th, 1880.

MY DEAR GENERAL LOGAN—I left this place two weeks ago for an extended tour through San Luis Park and the Gunnison country, and hence have only just received your letter of the 28th of July. I will be going east the latter part of September, and will gladly attend any meeting intended to further the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur. I agree with you that it will not do to be beaten now. We should never be beaten until every man who counts, or represents those who count, in the enumeration to give representation in the Electoral College can cast his vote just as he pleases and can have it counted just as he cast it.

U. S. GRANT.

WHITTAKER AS A POLITICIAN.

The N. Y. Herald contained on the 3rd a report of a written speech which Whittaker delivered to a small audience in New York. We copy a part of it:

The speaker pictured the days of slavery and compared the present with the past in the condition of the black man. The history of the negro, he said, had been one of blood and tears. America carries a lie on its constitution when it guarantees equal rights to all and gives but partial protection to the blacks. A brighter and better day, he hoped, is in store for his people. Education is spreading, and another generation will look with pride upon the works of Edmonia Lewis and stand aglance at the eloquence of a Douglass. The patriotic spirit displayed by the colored man in the civil war was pointed out as proof that the nation has no more steadfast supporters than the men whose freedom was given them by Abraham Lincoln's proclamation. The speaker demanded a share of the responsibility of government for his people, as this, he said, was not a white man's government, but a government by, for and of the people. The colored people wish to prosper. The best way for them to make certain of prosperity, he said, was to vote for Garfield for President.

CLEAR AS MUD.

The Charleston Mercury which carries its mast-head the names and lithographs of Hancock and English, makes the following very lucid (?) comments on the late state Republican convention of South Carolina:

The adjournment of the State Republican convention is a significant fact in the fact that it made no nominations for a State ticket. This is a new departure for that party, and was the victory of a wise moderation and prudence over feeling and race ambition.

It will give that party an opportunity of development by attracting to it a better element of the white people than heretofore has affiliated with it. The ambitions of contending factions inside of the Democracy, and the arrogance of that wing which holds its administration, in using unfair methods to retain their power, will assuredly drive a large number of the Democracy to act as Independents, and then the step is but short, across the chasm, which divides them from the bulk of their supporters—the Republicans.

There are features in the situation which makes the Republican party distasteful to many of the Democracy. Elliott did not suit the Broad street clique. *Merley does?* He can receive them when they make their accustomed leap, with open arms to a congressional session, made so by long association, frequent affiliation, and a sympathy of acquiescence.

NOTICE.

The Republicans of Craven county have organized a Central Campaign Club, with headquarters at Newbern, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the party throughout the county, assisting local clubs with speakers, documents and instructions in all the business details of the campaign. This is intended to be a working club.

Petersen's popular "Dollar Series" is soon to be augmented by the addition of "One for Another," a sparkling society story. This novel has a strong plot, well defined characters and continuous interest. All readers of fiction will relish it. Publishers, T. R. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

We give below the amendment to the state constitution, proposed by the Legislature, and to be voted for at the next election:—
The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of each House concurring).

SEC. 1. That section six of article one of the constitution shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—
"Nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the constitution of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy, except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the debt of the state, unless the proposition to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people, and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the state, at a regular election held for that purpose."

SEC. 2. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole state, those voting in favor of the amendment to vote a written or printed ticket with the words "For amendment concerning public debt" on it, and those voting against it to vote the same kind of a ticket with the words "Against amendment concerning public debt" on it.

SEC. 3. The election shall be held and the votes returned, compared and counted, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as were in force when the amendments proposed by the constitutional convention of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five were submitted to the people in November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

DEAF MUTES, BLIND AND INSANE.

Section 10, article 2, of the constitution reads thus:

"The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf mutes, the blind and the insane of the state shall be cared for at the charge of the state."

The election will be held under the same provisions as in the debt amendment act. But must read thus:—
"For amendment in relation to the support of the deaf mutes, the blind and insane of the state; or, 'against amendment in relation to the support of the deaf mutes, the blind and the insane of the state.'"

Colonel Lamb who is well known in this city, is the Readjuster candidate for Hancock and English in the Norfolk district. Hon. John Goode is the Funder candidate. The only way in which anybody can understand how both these men can be for Hancock and English and at the same time opposed to each other, is to say that the Democratic party of Virginia is divided into two nearly equal parts. So Lamb and Goode are opponents. They had a joint discussion at old Hampton the other day, and this is how it was, these peaceful "babes in the woods": According to Lamb "the shallowness of John Goode's pretences demonstrated clearly that he was a fraud and a hypocrite. . . . Goode had proclaimed himself at Mechanics Hall as an advocate of Free Trade, and still he sat in Congress six years and never a word did he say about Free Trade." Col. Lamb was "a Readjuster because it was the party of the people and not of the bondholders and grip-sacklers," what ever they may be. Then Col. Lamb said kind words to the colored people, left Goode talking to a few disconsolate Funderers, while he and the happy Readjusters made a delightful trip to Norfolk on the tug Nettle, which happened by accident down at old Hampton, with a happy party on board, just in season to take Col. Lamb up. The last notice they took of Goode he presented a "most dismal and forlorn appearance," while Col. Lamb was appreciating the "kind attention and courtesies extended by Capt. Cole" of the charming tug Nettle.

This is a style of politics almost as pleasant as the wars of Alexander the Great, when he crossed the Hellespont, laid low Darius, Babylon, and all Persia, and revelled among the smaller kingdoms between the Indus and the Ganges. We take this from the Norfolk Day Book, Readjuster organ.

According to the *Newbernian* the Vermont game is to be tried on the piece of Pamlico by inviting there on motion of "Wm. Potter, Sr." to a "Grand Democratic mass-meeting and barbecue (to be had at Bayboro)." Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis, and Senator Z. R. Vance, M. W. Ransom, Hon. D. O. Fowle, A. S. Merrimon, Gen. James M. Leach, Hon. F. H. Beebe and Col. Octavious Coke, and other prominent speakers to be present." We copy verbatim.

Those who suffer from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an embolized and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking danger that undermines the health, and constitutional vigor will return.

BRUNSWICK HARMONIOUS.

A friend writes the Post that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Smithville township met to ratify the action of the meeting appointing delegates to the County Convention. Whitfield Griffin was called to the Chair, and Abram Hawkins was appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Joseph Spells, L. A. Galloway, Mabry Griffin and others. The greatest harmony prevailed, and all seemed to vie with each other in promoting harmony and the success of the party in the present campaign. Our Elector Hon. S. W. Watts being present made a short speech and proceeded to assist in the formation of a GARFIELD, BUXTON and CANDY CLUB. Wm. Brown, Jr., was elected President; Robert Jordan, Vice-President; Joseph Spells, Secretary; Franklin H. Gardner, Assistant Secretary; Whitfield Griffin, Treasurer; Trim Wortham and London Gibbs, Stewards.

The next meeting of the Club will be held on Saturday night next when there will be books opened for the Club, and speeches made.

Our correspondent who signs himself "See Shore," assures us that the camp fires are blazing and carrying consternation and dismay to the Democracy of Brunswick.

Our Graded Schools—Colored Teachers.

The late action of our board of school committees in making appointments of teachers for our colored schools shows the intention on their part to place the colored schools, as far as possible, in the hands of colored teachers. Of the eleven teachers appointed, only one is white, and her appointment was warmly supported by the colored people themselves on account of her peculiar fitness and long connection with our city schools. We refer to Miss L. S. Dorr. A better teacher, one more in sympathy with the work in which she is engaged, it would be difficult to find. We commend the action of our school committee and could very appropriately recommend their action to some of our northern school boards who insist that negroes should not be the teachers of their own race. The contrast is a striking one and is altogether to the credit of North Carolina and North Carolinians.—*Journal of Industry.*

Mr. Caldwell of South Bend, Ind., writes A. R. Sample of this city, under date of 22d instant, of political matters, as follows:

The political situation here looks first-rate—as well, if not better, than it has been for the last twelve years. A week ago last night the Democrats came out in a procession, which was very fair. But last night the Republicans had a rally, which was immense. They beat themselves. There were over 700 torches in the procession, and not near enough to go around. . . . I think that we will carry the state without any doubt. Everyone is determined, no one is lukewarm, and it is so everywhere. I see persons from all points of the state, and they say that everyone is in dead earnest and determined to knock all conceit out of Democracy this fall.

The Atlanta Constitution, the ablest Democratic paper in the south, after admitting that "every tendency of the campaign goes to show that the result of the battle of 1880 will depend upon the result in Indiana in October," continues:

In the present aspect of affairs the Democratic outlook is not the most hopeful in the world, and we write this in order that our readers may place themselves in the proper frame of mind to bear a possible disappointment with the patient complacency of men who are prepared for the worst. The Democrats in Indiana are threatened with defeat. While hoping for the best, we are prepared for the worst. Indiana may go for Landers, but all the information goes to show that the campaign in that state has been arrested and impeded. We would not, therefore, advise our readers to make any great preparations for a Democratic victory in November unless Indiana rolls up a Democratic majority in October.

The expected change of leading Republicans from Garfield to Hancock, has proved to be nothing but the merest farce. No man has apostatized from the Republicans who has influence enough to carry a single elector or member of Congress. The boom for Hancock in the north has completely flattered out, and there never was any heartiness in it in the south. It is Greeley over again, only that the slouched hat, and the uncouth gait is changed to brass buttons, ostrich feathers and a strut.

It is said that printing was first introduced into America by the Spanish Viceroy Mendoza, at the City of Mexico, in the year 1539; and the first book published is believed to have had the title "Escuela espiritual de San Juan Climaco." No copies of this work are known to exist at present, and the name of the printer is a matter of doubt. In what is now the United States, Cambridge, Mass., has the honor of having first introduced the printing press. This was about the year 1638. Stephen Daye was the first American printer, and his book was the "Bay Psalm Book," issued in 1640. The first newspaper was issued at Boston, by John Campbell, on Monday, April 24th, 1704. It was called the Boston News-Letter, and was regularly published for about seventy-two years.

Queen Victoria is about to present a handsome writing table to President Hayes, made out of the pieces of the Arctic ship Resolute, as a souvenir of Arctic triumphs.

SENATOR LOGAN.

Jack Logan can at times say things as refreshing as anybody. The other day in an address to the Evanson Club of Indiana, he wielded the power of invective as elegantly as ever a surgeon touched his scalpel. The following are the glowing words to which we allude:

FIGHTING FOR THREE PRINCIPLES.

The Democratic party had ever been a faction of obstructionists, and had not supported a single measure for the restoration of the Union, the credit of the nation, or the prosperity of the people. [Applause.] Having failed since 1860 to elect a President, and not at all times the champion of the soldier, the Democrats had now nominated Gen. Hancock. Of his military record, the Senator had no right to say against it, but so far as his statesmanship was concerned, he had a right to criticize it. His first act after he assumed command in Louisiana was one about which more had been said by the Democratic party than anything else. He had been ennobled as a statesman because he set the civil authority above the military. The fact was that the order of Gen. Hancock was a reflection upon that of General Sheridan, which was in pursuance of the laws of Congress. Gen. Hancock's order was in violation of them, and Gen. Grant, who desired to carry out those laws, relieved him of disobeying them. He had no claim except his soldierly qualities. The Republicans had presented a man who was not only a soldier, but one who might be proud of his record as a statesman; a man of education, a man of experience, a man who thoroughly understood statesmanship—James A. Garfield of Ohio. [Cheers.] Each represented the principles of his party.

Which party was worthy of the confidence of the American people? The Republican party had moored the ship of state in safe and peaceful waters, had given to the people a prosperity unknown in any other land.

The speaker emphatically denied that the mission of the Republican party was ended. It never would be ended until every man had the right to vote as pleased him without molestation or interference, be he in South Carolina, Mississippi, or Illinois. [Great applause.] Should the Democrats prove successful in November the south would dictate the policy of Gen. Hancock. The northern Democracy would amount to very little; it was nothing but an appendage. The south would be in the same position it was in 1860. The northern Democracy had never dared refuse the dictates of the southern managers. Turn the government over to the Democrats and who could doubt but that there would be

A CHANGE OF LAWS.

such as to shock the country from one end to another, and materially interfere with its prospects. Many and specious promises were made, but so they had been in the past, and the Democrats had failed to carry them out when they had the opportunity to do so. Legislation was needed to give the people of the country friendly relations. It could not be done by conferring power upon those who always exercised it in an improper manner, who had used it for the destruction of the peace and happiness of the country. The government should be put into the hands of those who would so legislate that the burdens would fall equally upon all; who would so legislate as to protect all, giving no advantage to one over another; and who would so exercise the power and execute the laws as to give ample protection to all citizens, at home or abroad [applause]; so execute the laws that ballot-box stuffers, shot-gun marauders, and kixkus, in Maine or Mississippi, would be punished as their crime deserved. [Applause.] The Democratic party had done nothing for thirty years which entitled it to the respect of the people, or should induce them to put the nation in its hands.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES AT LAST.

From official record, we learn that over sixty thousand persons die annually in the United States from pulmonary consumption. In each of these cases there was a first or incipient stage of the disease, when all the life forces and organic structures were yet unimpaired by its encroachments. It is at this time an agent had been found which could give to the system a higher degree of vitality, and so enable it to resist the deadly assault, this pernicious crisis would have been safely passed. And not this one only. In every subsequent assault of the enemy, especially where there existed some hereditary taint, a prompt resort to the same re-vitalizing agent would have given a like relief and immunity. Now it is confidently claimed, and the claim is substantiated by the results of over twelve years' experience of its use, that just such an agent has been discovered in Compound Oxygen, the use of which is rapidly extending. If you wish to learn all about this new treatment, address Drs. Starky & Folen, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will promptly mail you their Treatise on Compound Oxygen.

Many people do not like the big, strong, heavy Lima beans, which to them have the flavor and the dynamism of the names of Vesuvius. But there is a little Lima, as small as your thumb nail, which, although not generally grown by market gardeners, is always sold by seedsmen under the name of "Dreer's." It is a delicate delicacy, and is to ordinary big, clumsy Limas what plover's eggs are to a brain smash. It is no one's monopoly, and we recommend it as we would advise a lover to buy a canary bird for his girl. A fine canary is made of this bean, with a Algerian wasp and early Minnesota overgrown eggs.

"It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls."

STATE NEWS.

There are 1,109 Indians in North Carolina.

The Norfolk and Edenton telegraph line is doing a good business.

The Laurinburg Enterprise comes out fresh under its new name and "Banner" and in a new place.

Gov. Jarvis has appointed Col. R. T. Bennett of Anson to fill the unexpired term of Judge Buxton. Judge Bennett held his first court in Catawba county.

The Good Samaritan.—L. L. Randolph, J. L. Battle and J. E. Abbott, students of Lincoln University, left this city last Monday on the steamer Pamlico for that institution.

W. A. Rose, Esq., of Wadesboro, announces through the *Frederick Herald* that for "personal reasons alone" he proposes to vote for Buxton for Governor. But he will support the balance of the Democratic ticket.

C. T. C. Deane announces the suspension, so far as he is concerned, of the *Roan Mountain Republican*, and has already appeared in control of the Asheville News. Mr. Deane is a bold thinker and writer too.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Times states that at Gen. Barringer's speaking at Diamond Hill, in Stanly county, a party of fifteen headed by a young lawyer arrived to take the place of Mr. Dowd. It was seen very soon that these Wadesboro chaps meant violence. They proceeded to rip open the bowels of an inoffensive colored man, and it was thought he would die when Gen. Barringer left. Hear Hancock in this connection:

The Alamoce Glenner.—John R. Ireland is entitled to wear the badge as a bird catcher. As he was coming in town last Saturday he saw a crane run out of a branch and into a fence corner. John jumped out of his buggy and before the bird could get out of the corner to spread his wings, he caught him and brought him in town, entirely uninjured. He measures six feet from tip to tip. John intends to keep the bird until John Robinson comes about, and will then donate him if the circus man wants him.

The Newbernian learns that the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad has done more business during the past week than it has ever done before, in the same period of time, and that the business of the road is rapidly improving. Cotton is now being shipped over the line in large quantities for water transportation from Newbern and Morehead City. Also that Capt. Abby of the Revenue Cutter Stevens, has staked out a new channel leading from Newbern to the sea many miles nearer than any other, with six feet at ordinary tide and constantly increasing in depth.

Ouray's Enology.

[From the Denver Tribune, August 2d.]

Ouray was a good man and a great Indian. No chief ever lived who combined the attributes of the civilized man as he did with those of the wild man of the forest. He added a robust frame, a keen eye, a sinewy arm, a superior cunning and a sharp perception to a sound judgment, a firm will and a disposition to do right. A warrior in his earlier days, he became in mature life a lover of peace, an agrarian, a philosopher. Once drifted into this life he became a statesman and a diplomat. The assault of civilization upon the mountain bulwarks of savagery found Ouray in the prime of manhood. Though unused to the ways of the great world outside of the Sierra Madre, ignorant of the existence of the "Americanos," except as introduced to them by the Mexicans, unaware of the extent of the great land to the eastward, untutored as to the story of Columbus, of Cabot and of Pocahontas, he was yet prepared to meet and understand the new people to whom he was introduced. This indicated that there was a spark of humanity in the bosom of Ouray which is not possessed by the commonality of his race. The first impulse of most of them is to

THE THIRD DISTRICT COM- MITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as members of the Executive Committee of the Third District, each being designated by those representing the several counties in the Convention: Bladen—John Newell. Cumberland—O. D. Blocker. Carteret—W. J. Bushell. Duplin—James S. Harrington. Harnett—S. H. Buchanan. New Hanover—B. J. Pennington. Onslow—Thomas E. Gilman. Sampson—Calvin Sessom. Wayne—Joseph C. Abbott.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT RALEIGH JULY 7th.

The Hon. R. C. Badger, chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, reported from that committee the following:

1. That they cordially approve the resolutions recently made at Chicago, at James A. Garfield for President, and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President; and that they will most cheerfully and actively divide themselves to their election as indispensable to the preservation of the Republican party, and of the Republic, in its integrity. And that they fully endorse the principles set forth in the platform, adopted by the Republican Convention, which convened at the city of Chicago, on the 2nd day of June 1890.

2. That they have seen, with great apprehension and alarm, the rapid concentration and agglomeration of our railroads, and the control of capital gives power to the monopolists to oppress the labor of the country by unreasonable and unjust local tariffs and fares, and to use the power to control the legislative branch of government, in the past, to the detriment of the people; and that they have seen with regret, that these monopolists are making an insidious invasion among the leaders of the Democratic party, which culminated on the 17th day of June, in the concluding session of the whole Democratic state convention; and that while they have no desire or intention to make an assault upon these monopolies, they demand that the Legislature shall pass laws to govern and control them, so that they shall not be permitted to dominate our own people, and place a reasonable limit on local tariffs and fares.

3. That they view with anxiety the condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which, through the loss of its charter, and the consideration of the Democratic state administration, is surrounded by legal troubles which afford no relief from taxation, and threaten to delay for a long time, if not altogether prevent the completion of that work so necessary for the welfare and development of the state, and especially the western counties.

4. That the Republican party has always been a friend of education, and now again renews its pledge to the people of North Carolina to continue its efforts with increased vigor, until there shall be a complete and perfect system of public instruction.

5. That they recognize the mechanic and laborer as the bone and sinew of the land, and pledge their lives to protect their rights and promote their political, educational, and material interests.

6. That the recent constitutional amendments were passed by a convention which was not composed of a majority of elected delegates, and the constitution of which was stolen from the Republican majority, by an infamous and admitted fraud on the voters of Robeson county. This corruption, on the part of the Democracy, demonstrates the fact that their party will scruple at no violation of law in the interest of party supremacy; and that the Democratic party is not the friend of representative government or of the people.

7. That the present system of county government in North Carolina is utterly subversive of the rights of the citizens; is the grossest political robbery ever practiced in this, or any civilized country; is the most damnable fraud ever devised or sanctioned by any political party, and calls for the unqualified condemnation of all who have the name of freedom, without regard to party affiliation. We claim the right of the people to elect every officer in the state from the Chief Executive down to the humblest official, and demand that this right shall not be denied or abridged; that an honest count shall follow a free ballot, and the majority shall determine what shall enact and administer its laws.

8. They denounce the Democratic party as an oligarchy, controlled by railroad corporations and aristocratic influences, and if not arrested in its course, it will overthrow the most cherished rights of the people. The tendency to the concentration of dangerous powers in private and corrupt hands, in the hands of a few, has recently manifested itself in a vital part of our State government, and in a way to excite the greatest apprehension.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, now endeavored by his position, and without regard to the popular wish, has demanded to have vested in his hands, that is in the hands of a central board of which he should be the life, the absolute right of dictating what text books our children shall use, thereby he can mould the opinions of the rising generation; can strangle, for the benefit of personal or sectional favorites, all competition in local literature, and open up for his office, so intimately connected with the popular life and purity, a faithful and profitable source of corrupt jobbery. That they denounce the laws known as the landlord and tenant acts, as devised for the benefit of a few, to oppress the humble and defenseless citizen. That they denounce the present road laws of the state, as oppressive to the laborer, and demand their amendment, so that burdens of building and repairing them shall be borne more equally by all classes of the people.

The report was adopted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My

Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL the Branches, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

Sign of the Show Case.

Howard University,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE annual term of this institution, which is open to all without distinction of race or sex, will commence September 8, when admission may be had to the Normal, Preparatory, Collegiate and Theological Department.

Provision has been made for remitting the tuition of twenty-five students of proper qualifications in the Preparatory and Normal Departments, colored youths, who wish first class educational opportunities, and in addition the peculiar advantage of the National Capital, will do well to send for a catalogue to

J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

BEST

business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. It is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—

W. J. BROWN, Dispenser of Drugs.

Address: 214 N. 2nd St., Aug 26th.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exercise or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—

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RAILROADS.

PETERSBURG R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,

Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1890.

Schedule of Trains, to take Effect on

March 31, 1890.

GOING SOUTH

New York Express leaves Peter-

burg, daily at 1:07 p m

Arrives at Weldon at 3:30 p m

FREIGHT TRAIN, WITH PASSENGER

COACH ATTACHED.

Leaves Petersburg, daily (except

Sundays) at 10:30 a m

Arrives at Weldon at 3:25 p m

GOING NORTH

New York Express leaves Weldon,

daily at 1:10 p m

Arrives at Petersburg at 3:30 p m

FREIGHT TRAIN, WITH PASSENGER

COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon, daily, except Sun-

day, at 5:45 a m

Arrive at Petersburg, daily, except

Sundays, at 10:30 a m

First class coaches will run through

between Wilmington and Washington.

Sleeping cars run through on night trains.

Sleeping car berths can be had for \$1.00

Richmond to Baltimore. No change of

cars.

Through tickets sold to all points east or

west, and baggage checked through.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1890.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday June 11, 1890, Pas-

senger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad

will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at 6:50 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12:30 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at 5:55 P. M.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

Train, Daily Except Sundays.

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